

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES.

VOL. X.—NO. 32.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 500.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION

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From the Diary of a late Physician.

"Hark! it is the bridegroom's voice;
Welcome, pilgrim, to thy rest;
Now within the gate rejoice,
Safe and sealed and bought and blest!
Safe—from all the lures of vice,
Seal'd—by signs the chosen know,
Bought—by love, and life the price!
Blest—in the mighty debt to owe."

"Holy pilgrim! what for thee
In a world like this remain?
From thy guarded breast shall flow
Fear and shame and doubt and pain.
Fear—the hope of heaven shall fly
Shame—from glory's view retire,
Doubt—in certain rapture die,
Pain—in endless bliss expire."—Cranke.

Tuesday, October 13th.—Miss E—
sent word that her uncle appeared dying, and
had expressed a wish to see both Dr. D—
and me. I therefore despatched a note to Dr.
D—, requesting him to meet me at a cer-
tain place, and then hurried through my list
of calls so as to have finished by three o'clock.—
By four we were both in the room of the dying
philosopher. Miss E— sat by his
bedside, her eyes swollen with weeping, and
was in the act of kissing her uncle's cheek
when we entered. Mr. F—, an exemplar-
y clergyman, who had been one of E—'s
earliest and dearest friends, sat at the foot
of the bed with a copy of Jeremy Taylor's "Holy
Living and Dying," from which he was reading
in a low tone, at the request of E—. The
appearance of the latter was very interesting.—
At his own instance, he had not long before
been shaved, washed and had a change of lin-
en; and the bed was but also recently made,
and was not at all tumbled or disordered. The
mournful tolling of the church bell for a fu-
neral was also heard at intervals, and added to
the solemnity of the scene. I have seldom felt
in such a state of excitement as I was on first
entering the room; he shook hands with each
of us, or rather he shook his hands, for he could
hardly lift them from the bed. "Well, thank
you for coming to bid me farewell!" said he
with a smile, adding pleasantly, "Will you al-
low Mr. F— to proceed with what he is
reading?" Of course we nodded, and sat in
silence listening. I watched E—'s features;
they were much wasted—but exhibited no tra-
ces of pain. His eye, though rather sunk in
the socket, was full of calmness and confidence
of unwavering hopes, and often directed up-
wards with a devout expression. A most heav-
enly serenity was diffused over his counte-
nance; his lips occasionally moved, as if in
utterance of prayer. When Mr. F— had closed
the book, the first words uttered by E—
were, "Oh the infinite goodness of God!"—
"Do you feel that your 'anchor' is within the
vail?" inquired F—. "Oh! yes—yes!
My vessel is steadily moored—the tide of life
goes fast away—I am forgetting that I ever
sailed upon its sea!" replied E—, closing
his eyes.

"The star of faith shines clearest in the
night of expiring nature!" exclaimed F—.
"The sun—the sun of faith say rather," re-
plied E—, in a tone of fervent exultation;
"it turns my night into day, it warms my soul,
it re-kindles my energies! Sun—sun of right-
eousness!" he exclaimed faintly. Miss E—
kissed him repeatedly with deep emotion.—
"Emma, my love!" he whispered, "hope thou
in God! See how he will support thee in
death!" She burst into tears. "Will you
promise me, love, to read the little Bible I gave
you, when I am gone, especially the New Testa-
ment? Do—do, love."

"I will—I—," replied Miss E—, al-
most choked with her emotions. She could
say no more.

"Dr. —," he addressed me, "I feel
more toward you than I can express; your ser-
vices—services—" he grew pale and faint. I
rose and poured out a glass of wine and put it
to his lips; he drank a few teaspoonfuls, and it
revived him.

"Well!" he exclaimed in a stronger voice
than I had before heard him speak, "I thank
God I leave the world in peace with all man-
kind! There is but one thing which grieves
me, the general neglect of religion among men
of science." Dr. D— said it must afford
him great consolation to reflect on the steadfast
regard for religion which he himself had al-
ways evidenced. "No, no,—I have gone near-
ly as far astray as any of them; but God's rod
has brought me back again: I thank God de-
voutly that he ever afflicted me as I have been
afflicted through life—He knows I do!" Some-
one mentioned the prevalence of materialism;
he lamented it bitterly, but assured us that sev-
eral of the most eminent men of the age, na-

ming them, believed firmly in the immateriality
and immortality of the human soul.

"Do you feel firmly convinced of it, on natu-
ral and philosophical grounds?" inquired Dr.
D—.

"I do, and have ever since I instituted an
inquiry on the subject. I think the difficulty
is to believe the reverse, where it is owned on
all hands, that nothing in nature's changes sug-
gests the idea of annihilation. I own that doubts
have very often crossed my mind on the sub-
ject, but could never see the reason of them!"
"But your confidence does not rest in the
barren grounds of reason," said I; "you believe
him who brought 'life and immortality' into
the world."

"Yes—thanks be to God, who giveth us the
victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!"

"Do you never feel a pang of regret at leav-
ing life?" I inquired.

"No, no, no," he replied with emphasis:—
"life and I are grown unfit for each other! My
sympathies, my hopes, my joys, are too large
for it! Why should I, just got into the haven,
think of risking shipwreck again?"

He lay still for about twenty minutes with-
out speaking. His breathing was evidently ac-
complished with great difficulty; and when his
eyes occasionally fixed on any of us, we per-
ceived that their expression was altered: he
did not seem to see what he looked at. I no-
ticed his fingers also slowly twitching or
scratching the bedclothes; still the expression
of his features was calm and tranquil as ever.

He was murmuring something in Miss E—'s
ear, and she whispered to us that he said,
"Don't go, I shall want you at six." Within
about a quarter of six o'clock, he inquired
where Emma was, and Dr. D—, and Mr.
F—, and myself.

"I have not seen you for the last twenty min-
utes; shake hands with me!" We did. Em-
ma's sweet love! put your arm around my
neck—I am cold—cold." Her tears fell fast
on his face. "Don't cry, love—don't—I am
quite happy! God—God—bless you, love!"

His lower jaw began to droop a little.

Mr. F— moved almost to tears, rose from
his chair, and noiselessly knelt down beside
him.

"Have faith in our Lord Jesus Christ!" he
exclaimed, looking steadfastly in his face.
"I do!" he answered distinctly, while a
faint smile stole over his drooping features.

"Let us pray," whispered Mr. F—, and
we all knelt down in silence. I was never so
overpowered in my life; I thought I should
have been choked with suppressing my emo-
tions. "O Lord, our heavenly Father!—"

commenced Mr. F—, in a low tone, "receive
thou the spirit of this our dying brother."—
E— slowly elevated his left hand, and kept
it pointed upwards for a few moments, when it
suddenly dropped, and a long deep respiration
announced that this great and good man had
breathed his last!

No one in the room spoke or stirred for sev-
eral minutes; and I almost thought I could
hear the beating of our hearts. He died
within a few minutes of six o'clock. Yes,
there lay the sad effigy of our deceased "guide,
philosopher and friend;" and yet why call it
sad? I could detect no trace of sadness in his
features—he had left in peace and joy; he had
lived well, and died as he had lived. I can
now appreciate the force of that prayer of one
of old—"Let me die the death of the righteous,
and let my last end be like his!"

EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS

Of the Rev. S. W. Lynd, delivered before the
schools of the Cincinnati S. S. Union, at the
Jubilee celebration, July 4th, 1831.

There is another prominent feature in these
institutions on which I love to meditate—It is
the *dissemination of truth through all the ranks of
hell*. The youthful mind has been compared to
wax in a state to receive any impression that
the seal may impose. The comparison is sus-
tained by observation, by experience, and by
the testimony of the Divine word. The grand
deceiver of our race is expressly represented
by Milton in the language

"To vice industrious,
But to noble deeds timorous and slothful."

This infernal spirit aware of the value of
first impressions to the success of his plans, is
industrious to cast into the youthful soil the
seeds of vice—*industrious* to occupy the ground,
assured that the seeds of virtue will mingle
with them only to be overwhelmed. Under the
influence of this apostate, either directly or in-
directly, how soon children learn to utter false-
hoods, sometimes to excuse themselves from
liability to punishment, at other times, to exalt
themselves above their companions! How soon
they rise, even to the seat of the scornful.

Whether it be attributed to neglect of par-
ents, to improper education, to natural deprav-
ity, or to immediate temptation, Satan rejoices
in this, that his empire is extending. If there
be any period in human existence more than
another, in which this enemy, with all his de-
lusive arts, comes in like a flood, it is in the
season of youth. Not many years have elapsed
since, in every land, he was sweeping them a-
way by thousands and millions, down the paths
of idleness, and profligacy, and intemperance,
and blasphemy. The Sabbath, a day on which
God requires the children of men to associate
for the worship of his name, was the very day
on which young persons assembled for purposes
of folly and wickedness. The streets and al-
leys of populous cities were crowded with Sab-

bath breakers, to the great distress of the pi-
ous. Country villages sent forth their bands of
children to public houses and pleasure grounds.
Running, wrestling, gambling, employed the
hours of the holy day. How shall these abuses
be corrected, had long been a question with
the faithful in Christ Jesus. They saw the
spirit of the Lord raised up a banner. A few
noble souls rushed around it. For a while,
like the remains of some magnificent structure,
towering amid scenes of desolation and death,
it stood alone. Soon, however, the fearful be-
come bold, the weak were made strong, the
doubting were confirmed; banners were multi-
plied in rapid succession, the church of God
enlisted under them, and a revolution, grand
beyond the conception of ages past, and over-
whelming in its progress to the powers of dark-
ness, was completely and surprisingly effected.

These banners are now waving in every land,
in almost every city, and village, and church,
in the evangelized world. The devil is repre-
sented as going about, seeking whom he may
devour. Let him go about. Wherever he
moves on his destroying way he meets a ban-
ner. He reads, "Sabbath school," and fear
takes hold on him there. He pursues his
course;—but what dreadful inscription is that,
on every side, meeting his gaze, prostrating his
pride, and intimating the final overthrow of his
empire? "Sabbath school!"—"Sabbath school!"
—"Sabbath school!"

Nine and forty years have rolled away since
Mr. Raikes, of England, first conceived the
idea of Sunday school instruction, and with a
bold and commanding spirit, collected together
a number of neglected children, and made the
experiment. The present year ushers in the
Jubilee, a proud year in the annals of moral
and religious renovation. The most sanguine,
when they contemplated the first little band of
youth that collected under the standard of Mr.
Raikes, could not possibly have anticipated a
result, in fifty years, equal to that which has
been produced. It seemed to many, a project
more worthy of ridicule than of support. But
the year of Jubilee has come, and the thought
is an overpowering one, that on every Lord's
day, more than twenty thousand of these
schools are in successful operation—upwards
of one hundred and seventy thousand teachers
divinely employed in imparting religious knowl-
edge and tearing away the foundation of per-
dition—and about two millions of children,
training up, we trust, for honor and glory ever-
lasting. Though no exact estimate can be
formed, it is probably far within the bounds of
truth, to assert, that in this country alone more
than twenty thousand children have been ta-
ken from the grasp of the destroyer and in-
troduced into the church of God as hopeful con-
verts through the medium of these institutions.

What! more than 20,000 children converted!
That they are *children* increases the value of
the estimate. We have not been accustomed
to swell the ranks of the church militant with
converted children, but with persons of riper
years:—and now, more than two hundred thou-
sand children have rallied around the cross of
the Saviour!

And yet, this is our first Jubilee. The
means of Sabbath school instruction, the spirit
which it has enlisted, and the number attached
to its interests, are accomplishing in strength as
they advance, and, if so much has been accom-
plished in the first fifty years, what may we not
anticipate in fifty years to come? Many of
this assembly will be sleeping with their fathers.
The voice you are now hearing, will be paralyzed
by age, or, which is far more probable, si-
lent in the grave, and I almost feel that I would
be willing to take the place of one of these lit-
tle children, might I be permitted to behold the
glories of a second Jubilee, and hear that bold
note of praise, which I am persuaded will be
heard in all our tabernacles, in fifty years from
the present time. If I have one desire in my
heart more prominent than another, as far as
this earth is concerned, it is the desire to be
witness of that joyful period, when,

"The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks,
Shout to each other; and the mountain tops,
From distant mountains catch the flying joy;
Till nation after nation taught the strain
Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round."

But I rejoice that so much has been done,
and that the experiment of Sunday schools
having been fully tested, affords a foundation
for the hope that no weapon formed against
them shall prosper. It is high time for the op-
ponents of these institutions, to see the folly of
their opposition. The language of our happy
country to every foreign aggressor is, "millions
for defence—not a cent for tribute," and while
this is the noble spirit that animates the bosom
of every patriot, what invasion dare hope for
success? And what opposition to Sabbath
schools can prosper, while to every teacher,
and every friend to these schools, the animating
voice of inspiration is directed—"The eternal
God is thy refuge, and underneath are the ever-
lasting arms."—Whoever contended against
him and prospered?—No!—the Sabbath school
cause is advancing, the trumpet of Jubilee is
sounding, and the thrones and dominions of
darkness are shaking.

The Sabbath school institution is the germ
of immortality and eternal life.

Many of our pupils have already entered up-
on the enjoyment of a far more exceeding and
eternal weight of glory. And all who have
been brought, and all who shall hereafter be
brought to an acquaintance with the Saviour,
are to shine forever in mansions of light.—
What a field here opens to our view! But it is
too extensive: the mortal vision can embrace

but a very small portion of the whole in this
imperfect state. Thanks be unto God, the
trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised,
and all the nations gathered before it. O
glorious day, when thousands, perhaps millions
of teachers shall come forth from their tombs,
bringing with them their countless hosts of pu-
pils, redeemed through Sunday school instru-
mentality! I seem to see them passing on to
the right hand of the Judge, while shouts of
victory, loud, repeated, irrepressible, burst from
patriarchs, and prophets, and Seraphim, and
Cherubim, and angels without number. A no-
bleman of England, *has engraved on his tomb*
as one of his titles, "*Friend to Sir Philip Syd-
ney*." May it be ours to secure a more honora-
ble title, a title that shall endure when monu-
mental record, shall have vanished forever, in
the general conflagration. May it be engrav-
ed, not on our tomb-stone, not on the tablets of
fame, but on the hearts of the redeemed,
"*Friend of Sunday schools, and friend of God!*"

A CLASS OF SELF DECEIVERS.

At the head of the class stands Felix. When
he heard Paul reasoning of righteousness, tem-
perance, and judgment to come, he trembled.
His delusive ease was for the moment disturbed,
but he soon restored it, by saying, Go thy way
for this time, when I have a convenient season
I will call for thee. My hearers, if all the fair
promises and good resolutions which have since
been made, with reference to a future con-
venient season, had been executed, the situation
and appearance of mankind would be widely
different from what they now are; joy would
have been much more frequently felt in heaven
over repenting sinners, and the celestial city
would have been thronged by millions who will
never enter its gates. But alas, this convenient
season very seldom arrives, and, of course, the
resolutions which depend for fulfillment upon
its arrival, are seldom performed. They serve
only to defraud those who make them, of their
opportunities, and of salvation, and to maintain
a delusive, fatal ease, which could be main-
tained by those persons in no other way, and which,
if not destroyed, inevitably destroys all who in-
dulge it. The greater part of those who recur
to this method of maintaining it, are to be found
among the young, especially among those of
them who have received a religious education,
or who have enjoyed from their childhood the
clear light of the gospel. Such persons are
usually not sufficiently hardened in unbelief to
make light of God's threatenings; nor are their
consciences so far seared as to render them in-
sensible of their sins; nor can they at once re-
ject the truths which they have been taught,
and seek refuge in infidelity. They have there-
fore no way to render themselves easy in their
sins, except that which has now been described;
making good resolutions; and their youth, their
health, and their expectation of long life, en-
courage them to adopt this method by promising
them many future opportunities or convenient
seasons for the performance of these resolutions.

There is perhaps no class of sinners whose situa-
tion is more dangerous; certainly no one
which occasions more anxiety and uneasiness
to the faithful ministers of Jesus Christ than
this. It is impossible to know what course to
pursue with them. To wait for the fulfilment
of their resolutions, is like pursuing the ter-
mination of a rainbow, which still recedes as you
advance. They assent to every thing, but they
really yield to nothing. Tell them that they
are sinners, they confess it; that they are ob-
jects of God's displeasure, they acknowledge it;
that they are exposed to the wrath to come,
they allow it; that they ought immediately to
repent and secure salvation, they are sensible
that this is their duty. But he who, therefore,
expects to see them do this, will find himself
most wretchedly disappointed. Visit them to-
morrow, and you will find them just where they
were before, just as far as ever from the king-
dom of heaven; and all your efforts to rouse
them must be again repeated, and again prove
unavailing. Yet these very persons often look
with contempt or indignation upon infidels and
heretics, though they are far more inconsistent
than either. They seem to fancy that there is
some merit in holding and assenting to the
truth, though they hold it in unrighteousness;
they may, even though they wrest it to their
own destruction; for this many of them do.

They justify their delays by pretending that
they can do nothing, and by pleading that they
must wait God's time; that when he shall see
fit to convert them, they are willing to be con-
verted; thus wholly casting the blame of their
sins upon Jehovah, and condemning the Al-
mighty that they may justify themselves!

Payson's Sermons.

ECCLIASTICAL STATISTICS OF FRANCE.

The following statement respecting the religious
denominations in France, is from a late num-
ber of the Church of Ireland Magazine.

The numerous sects which have sprung up
in England since the reformation, and which
are known by the name of Dissenters, do not
exist in France. The whole population may be
divided, and that in a very unequal propor-
tion, into four religious creeds, viz. Roman
Catholics, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Jews.—
A very small number of Quakers are to be found
in some sea-ports, and also a few Anabaptists.
I have said here above, that the different reli-

gious creeds of the French were divided in a
very unequal proportion. In fact, the number
of all the dissenters together, does certainly not
amount to one sixteenth of the total population.
Of that sixteenth, more than three-quarters are
Calvinists. The number of Jews are supposed
to be about 50,000. Lutherans are only to be
found in the two departments formed out of the
ancient province of Alsace, and in Paris, where
they have a church. The 86 departments, form-
ing the territory of the kingdom of France, are
divided into 14 archbishopricks, and 66 bishop-
ricks. The bishopricks are, in their turn, di-
vided into parishes, having each a *cure*, and the
parishes into *succursales*, or chapels of ease,
with each a *desservant* at his head. However,
it is necessary to observe, that those two latter
divisions, are in a great part nominal, as since
the re-establishment of religious worship in
France, the number of clergymen has never
been sufficient to procure *cures* or *desservants*
to all the churches, and that there are an im-
mense number of parishes whose flocks are left
without any shepherd at all. All the abbies,
canonics, or other ecclesiastical institutions
of that sort, were abolished by the first revolu-
tion, and not re-established by Buonaparte.—
There are at present no convents for men, ex-
cept two or three of the holy order of La Trappe.
As for the missionaries and brothers of the
christian schools, who are at the head of the
charity schools, they are not cloistered. The
convents for women are more numerous, but al-
so all of them are devoted to the education of
young girls, or the care of the sick. No such
house can be instituted, or possess any property,
without a special permission from government.
No woman can make a religious vow before she
is 25 years old, and no vows are admitted for
longer than 7 years.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BIBLE AS A TEXT BOOK.

The Committee on this subject appointed at
the last meeting of the Trustees, made the fol-
lowing Report.

That they have devoted as much of their time
and attention to this subject as their other en-
gagements would allow, and that the result of
their deliberation is a conviction that the good
of the Institution requires the introduction of
the Bible as a Text book without delay. Some
of the reasons on which this opinion is founded
are the following.

1st. The Bible possesses great merit in a lit-
erary point of view. You will probably recol-
lect the words of that prodigy of genius and eru-
dition, Sir William Jones. "I have," says he,
"read attentively the sacred Scriptures; and I
give it as my deliberate opinion, that indepen-
dently of its Divine origin, this small volume
called the Bible, contains more important His-
tory, more pure morality, more sublimity and
beauty and finer strains of poetry and eloquence,
than can be found within the same compass in
any other writings in whatever age or nation
they may have been composed." In this testi-
mony, so creditable to the Sacred Oracles, we
shall all, doubtless acquiesce. And shall we
exclude from our list of authors to be studied in
this Institution of learning, a volume, of whose
excellence as a literary production, we entertain
so high an opinion?

2dly. A still weightier reason for assigning
the Bible a place in our list of Text-books, is
the direct tendency which the study of it must
have to promote the moral and religious improve-
ment of the students. The Bible, in the opin-
ion of all Christians, is the great fountain of
moral and religious instruction. If rightly un-
derstood, it can hardly fail to exert a powerful
and salutary influence on the human mind. It
tells us what our duty is, and at the same time
supplies the most powerful incentives and en-
couragements to the performance of it. Its di-
rect tendency is to inspire the reader with love,
supreme love to God, with reverence for his au-
thority, and with a humble and filial submission
to his will; and thus to prepare him for usef-
fulness in this world, and for the sublime services
and enjoyments of the world to come. Now this
book though much of it is plain, contains never-
theless, many things which are difficult to be un-
derstood, and which cannot be properly illustra-
ted without the aids which science and litera-
ture afford. It seems, therefore, highly impor-
tant that some time should be devoted to this
study by all who are going through a College
course; and that it should be prosecuted under
the superintendence and with the assistance of
able instructors.

3dly. It is admitted by us all, that the evi-
dences of Christianity should be studied as a
part of the College course. A work on this sub-
ject (Paley's Evidences) has, accordingly, a
place in our list of Text-books. But it will be
readily admitted by all competent judges, that
one of the best methods which can be employed
to impress the minds of youth with the excel-
lence and divinity of the Bible, is to make them
acquainted with it. A principal reason why
men discard this volume, is their ignorance of
its contents. It is a book different in its char-
acter from all other books. It bears upon it
the impress of the Divine hand. In this respect,
it resembles the volume of nature. If we would
convince men that the heavens and the earth
were created by God, all we need do is to point
to the stupendous exhibitions of his power, wis-
dom, and goodness. The man who studies them
with candor and attention will soon conceive of
the conclusion that they were brought into exist-
ence by a Being of all possible perfection. The
same holds in relation to the volume of Scrip-
ture. The readiest way to inspire an individu-

General Intelligence.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Nothing of importance is furnished by the papers, unless a more favorable prospect of an amicable settlement of Belgian affairs.

The Manchester Guardian of July 9, says: "After a debate of several days, the question on which the assumption of the throne by Prince Leopold depends, still on Tuesday last, (5th) remained unsettled. Great violence had been displayed by the war party. The friends of peace and order, however, at length succeeded in gaining the attention of the House, and several of them, and particularly M. Drouot and M. Lebau, Minister for Foreign Affairs, are stated to have spoken with great talent, discretion and effect. It is now asserted that there is no longer any doubt of the proposition being accepted by a considerable majority."

The Reform Bill which passed to a second reading in the Commons on the 6th, was to go into Committee on Tuesday the 12th. Its issue in the Commons was of course decided, and the question of its disposition in the House of Lords had assumed an intense interest. The Globe of Thursday states it as a report in well informed quarters, that the Bill will be rejected by a majority of eight, the bishops constituting the majority.

LONDON.

July 12.—In the House of Lords, last night, Mr. Kennedy asked whether, after the English Reform Bill was carried, the Ministers intended to propose any amendment in their proceedings, previously to bringing forward the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills? The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the intention of the Ministers to proceed with the bills immediately—except, indeed, there should be a majority against them.

New Taxes.—The Stockport Advertiser, of July 12, asserts that in order to supply the deficiency in the revenue, it was the contemplation of Ministers to have recourse to a tax upon steam power, which would afford an immense revenue. The quantity of horse power to be taken as the ratio of taxation.

The above is positively contradicted by a Manchester paper.

A Steam Boiler exploded on the 8th in Liverpool. The men were trying the strength of the boiler when it burst, and blew up the building, killing one man and badly wounding two others.

Within the last twelve months the excise taxes in England on beer, leather, cider, and printed goods have been repealed. The repeal of the tax on candles, is also announced to take place.

IRELAND.

In a few weeks more, the Roman Catholics of Ireland will have indulgence for meat on Saturdays, as their brethren in England now enjoy. The subject has been under consideration of the Prelates of their Church.—(Cork Reporter.)

POLAND.—The foreign news this week is brief and not very important. The last accounts from Poland merely confirm the favorable views already before the public, and the position and resources of the Patriot army are said to have disposed the Emperor to listen to more moderate counsel; his honor, it appears, is the only thing that prevents him from abandoning the campaign, and that the gaining of a battle would be followed by the adoption of measures of conciliation. Other accounts, and we suspect the true ones, represent the Autocrat as more determined than ever, and lest he should be frustrated by the mediation of France or England, he has employed Austria to prevent any such application. The French, however, are likely to make representations that will alter the Emperor's tone.

PORTUGAL.—Great confusion prevails at Lisbon, the people and military had been brought into frequent collision and a union with Spain was talked of. The French squadron is still making captures. The arrival of Don Pedro in Europe was known in Portugal, and had produced a great sensation.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Conspiracy at Warsaw—Settlement of Belgian affairs—Death of the Arch Duke Constantine.

From the London Morning Chronicle of July 12th.

The intelligence gathered yesterday from Hamburg is interesting. General Hurlig, General Sackel, Colonel Stupecki, the Russian Chamberlain Fashawe, M. Lessel, and Madame Bazanov, a Russian lady, are arrested, charged with a conspiracy to arm the Russian prisoners, to make a diversion, and perhaps, deliver Warsaw into the hands of the enemy, in case of an attack. The escape of Rudiger is attributed to the treachery of General Jankowski, who is implicated in the above conspiracy. General Hurlig was in regular correspondence with a Russian Colonel Brendl, residing at Lemberg, in Galicia, and one Louis de Leo, formerly an officer in the Polish army, was the agent between them. Three millions of florins were discovered at the house of Lessel; and it would appear from the papers found in possession of the conspirators, that the whole of the Russian prisoners were put in possession of the whole of the Russian prisoners. The plot if not detected, might have been productive of most disastrous results to the Poles. One part of it was to arm the Russian prisoners from the arsenal to destroy the bridge of Praga, and thus cut off the troops stationed there from the relief of the Capital, while the Russians were to cross the Vistula, at Plock or Dobrzyn; and enter Warsaw, in the absence of the troops.

The Cholera has made its appearance in St. Petersburg, though it is said hitherto to have assumed a mild form. The death of Grand Duke Constantine has taken place at Witteke. Rumour as usual in Russia, is busy in accounting for his death.

Prince Leopold is now King of the Belgians. After a nine day's discussion, a division took place when the members for the Prince were—

Against him, - - - - - 125
Majority, - - - - - 70

A deputation composed of M. Lebeau, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count F. de Merode, Barons de D'Hoogvorst and Woelmar, and Mr. Hope, Sovereign of Belgium, KING LEOPOLD 1st.

The garrisons of Metz and Charleville are so numerous, that it would be difficult to find accommodation for the regiment of infantry and that of cavalry, who were to arrive on the 3d. It has been resolved to put those two regiments into cantonments within two or three leagues; and to place the cavalry at the Chateau de Villiers.

RAYONNE, 21 July.—Every thing tends to confirm the reports of war of a few days past. A telegraphic dispatch has just arrived from Paris, ordering to ship for Dunkirk the cars lately brought hither.

VIENNA, June 28th.—The Austrian government is making a new levy of 80,000 men, which will make its effective force nearly 600,000. Those who know the Emperor's moderation, will not attribute this to personal ambition. At the Congress of Vienna he offered to restore Galicia without indemnity, on condition that the other powers would consent to the entire independence of Poland.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—The German and French papers contain the Russian account of the defeat of General Gieglud by Rudiger, which is of course, greatly exaggerated. The Poles do not deny

that their troops have met with reverses near Lublin, but it is certain that the enemy has not yet been able to turn his advantages to much account.—The Government and the Commander-in-Chief were necessarily much distracted by the discovery of the atrocious conspiracy at Warsaw, which threatened, if not detected, such fatal mischief to the patriot cause. It seems, however, to have been arrested in very reasonable time. We learn from our private Correspondent that the Russian prisoners in Warsaw were to be made the chief instruments in bringing about the counter-revolution. Their number is stated at thirteen thousand. From Berlin it is stated that the Russians were withdrawing from the Government of Plock, with the probable intention of approaching nearer to Warsaw. Their main army had reached, by the last accounts, to within 12 miles of the capital, so that a general battle seems to be inevitable.

Education in Ancient Poland.—"A proof that education was within the reach of the lower orders in Poland at this early period (1450) is the fact that the names of the principal literary characters of the age, Janicki, a Latin Poet, Kromer, one of their best historians; and Dantiscus, were all of them the sons of peasants or tradesmen. Nor were talents unrewarded in those days in whatever rank they were found, Dantiscus was made Ambassador to England, Rome and other Governments; Janicki was crowned Poet Laureate by Clement VII.; and Kromer rose to the dignity of Prince, Bishop of Warmia."

FRANCE.

From the Morning Herald, July 11.

We have received by express, Paris papers of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. They bring the solution of the great problem in French politics; the issue of the late elections, which are terminated throughout the country, and upon the whole, favorable to the government. Those of the city of Paris appear to be unequivocal, and in the departments, so far as the accounts furnished to Saturday evening afforded data for conclusions, the proportion of moderate or ministerial candidates was calculated as more than two-thirds of the whole. The ministerial journals do not show much of a disposition to exult over this triumph, whilst the National is full of reproaches to the constituency, particularly that of Paris, for the strong disposition which it has shown for ministers. It affirms, however, that there will be a majority against the hereditary peerage. It is understood that a change in foreign policy has been conceded by the government. There will be but few new members in the next Chamber. These papers contain a number of rumors with respect to foreign politics, which however seem to rest upon no very substantial authority. Of that class is the report of a remonstrance addressed by Russia to England, in reference to the recent armaments in this country. It appears, however, that the Emperor has offered another amnesty to the Poles. Out of 902 candidates who have presented themselves to the choice of the electors, there are 63 in favor of the hereditary descent of the Peerage, 396 against, and 443 who have not fully explained themselves on this important question.—Gazette de France.

BELGIUM.

DOVER, July 10, 1831.—Lord Erskine our Envoy to Munich, went from hence by the packet to Calais yesterday. Several messengers and couriers have arrived by special boats, &c. this afternoon from Calais, bringing intelligence of the settlement of the Belgian business, the conditions being agreed to, by a majority of 56. About 20 individuals have been arrested at Calais, and sent to Boulogne prison, for being concerned in the rioting of the 2nd inst. It is strongly suspected several of the party were in the pay of the Carlist faction.

Extract of a letter dated LISBON, 8th July, 1831.

"We are on the eve of great events for there are at Caracass six French 74's, four frigates, sundry corvettes and brigs of war, and other vessels which show no flag, and are thought to be from the Azores. On our side there reigns great confusion, for there have been several appointments and no one will accept them. The Duke of Cadaval is out of office, and Count de Barato has charge of all the Departments. Sundry regiments have been sent down, but the soldiers go off murmuring, and it is thought here they are not in the humor to fight. At Belem we have one 74, three frigates, sundry corvettes, and Brigs, in a very bad condition although brightly painted."

CHOLERA MORBUS.—This great scourge, which is now traversing the north of Europe, and which is the terror of all who are in any way exposed to it, appears to be not only spreading in all directions, but quite as malignant as last year.

Within thirteen months, ending the 1st of July, no less than thirteen Sovereign Rulers ceased to govern, either in consequence of the will of their own subjects, or by the mandate of a Higher Power:—England—George IV., dead. France—Charles X., deposed. Algiers—Mahmoud, turned out. Rome—Pius VIII., dead. Saxony—Anthony, deposed. Naples—Francis, dead. Belgium—William, deposed. Sardinia—Charles Felix, deposed. Brunswick—Duke Charles, deposed. Greece—Capo d'Istria, resigned. Brazil—Don Pedro I., abdicated. Colombia—Bolívar, dead. Poland—Archduke Constantine, deposed.

THE SEAT OF TASTE.—By covering the tongue with parchment, sometimes in whole, and sometimes in different parts, it has been determined by two experiments at Paris, M. Guyot and Admyraula, that the end and sides of the tongue, and a small space at the roof of it, together with a small space at the anterior and superior part of the roof of the palate, are the only portions of surface in the cavity of the mouth and throat, that can distinguish taste or sapidity by mere touch. A portion of extract of aloes, placed on any other part, gives no sensation but that of touch, until the saliva carries a solution of the sapid matter to those parts of the cavity.

Riot on the Rail-road.—On Sunday evening last, an altercation of a very serious character took place between the white and colored laborers employed on the rail road near New Market. It was quelled on that day without any great injury to either party, the negroes retreating into the town for shelter. On Monday afternoon, however, about three o'clock, it was renewed in consequence of some new provocation, when a conflict ensued of so violent a nature that the citizens of New Market and its vicinity were compelled to interfere, who, after a vigorous and obstinate resistance succeeded in dispersing the rioters and capturing about twenty of the ringleaders. The dispersed party, however, having recruited their forces until they numbered nearly forty individuals, marched into the town for the purpose of rescuing by force the captured persons.

At this critical moment, which would no doubt have been followed by a bloody and murderous conflict, the Rev. Mr. McElroy, accompanied by C. W. Weaver, Esq. appeared upon the scene. By a timely exertion of his authority, the former succeeded in quelling their angry and excited passions; and after giving bail for the arrested persons, placed himself at the head of the whole body and marched them off to their shanties, where they remained in perfect quiet during the night. Yesterday morning they were returned to their work. Many persons were injured during the conflict, some very seriously, and one or two, it is believed, mortally. Much praise is certainly due to the Rev. Mr. McElroy, for

the prompt and fearless manner in which he acted in this affair.

Mutiny and Murder.—A proof slip from the United States Gazette, announces the brig Mary of that place below, she having returned in charge of four pilots, and under the following circumstances. The Mary was bound to Maudslau, Cuba, and cleared from Philadelphia on the 6th instant. The mate and one of the crew had taken the pilot off in the boat for the purpose of landing him; and as they were returning, Captain Holborn, the commander of the Mary, ordered all hands from the forecastle to get up the anchor. After making repeated calls without any answer, he stepped into the fore-cabin to learn the cause, when he was mortally stabbed with a large knife or knives, and died, as is understood, before the mate reached the brig. The cook and a young lad were in the cabin at the time, from whom this statement of facts is obtained. The brig Elizabeth, Captain Westney, then in sight, was hailed, and with the assistance of her crew the murderers were secured and landed. Three of them have been lodged in jail, in Georgetown, Delaware.

ANOTHER FORM OF DEATH BY INTERFERENCE.

A man named John Bowles, a painter, long residing at Mobile, was found dead in the river on the 9th inst. his death having been caused in the following manner, as was proved by testimony before the coroner:—

"Bowles on the evening before his body was found, had quarrelled with one Watson, and at his own house attempted to beat him; Watson fled to his boarding house in Water street, and Bowles stopped to talk with a Mr. Miller, who had seen the difficulty at the house of the former. He threatened Watson in his conversation with Mr. Miller, and went soon afterwards to Watson's boarding house. Watson had left with his wife, for the steamboat Wild Cat, on which they intended ascending the Alabama river. Bowles pursued him thither, and the Captain of the boat testified that his first words on coming on board, were, that there was a thief on board, on which Watson presented himself, and a smart scuffle ensued. The Captain interfered, and Bowles withdrew Watson ashore for a fight; the latter declined, but went to the cabin door with him. Bowles made a pass at him, and it is supposed fell overboard. He was intoxicated, Watson manifested great anxiety for his recovery. The jury acquitted him fully."

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Twenty two dwelling houses were destroyed by fire in Shippen street, between 7th and 8th streets, Philadelphia, on Sunday. Another fire broke out in Pine street during the time they were burning, but did no very important injury.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Mountain Robber.—It is stated in a Vermont paper, that a desperate fellow has for some time infested the Big Mountain, frequently assailing travelers, and that efforts have been made to secure him but without success. Fragments of his provisions, and other effects have been found. He has frequently been seen, and once by a hunter, who ordered him to stand, but he escaped by the swiftness of his heels. Letters have been picked up purporting to come from him, which state that he has lost \$1000, and that after making good the sum, he will desist.

Accident.—On Saturday afternoon three colored boys, each about 15 years old, bathing on the bar opposite the city, got beyond their depth, and being unable to swim, all of them were drowned. Their companions immediately hastened to the wharf, and procured assistance to recover their bodies, but too late for resuscitation.—Phila. Enquirer.

A man was knocked down, on Friday evening last, about 11 o'clock, at the corner of Front and Fulton streets, and robbed of his watch and eleven dollars. In consequence of the blow received he was insensible when found.

Singular Escape.—We have seen a letter from an old friend, dated Lyme, Aug. 4, who left this city on Wednesday afternoon, in the steamboat Victory, containing the following facts:—At 12 o'clock at night, a leap ran foul of the Victory; and a lady in her fright, leaped from the sloop through the kitchen window of the boat, and is safe. The sloop separated, and was immediately lost sight of in the dark. It was supposed the sloop was bound to New-York; and that the minds of those on board will be relieved at the news of the safety of their passenger. The Victory, whilst landing passengers at Lyme, struck her stern against the beach, and lost her rudder. There was a fruitless search of three hours for it, and the boat was detained 8 or 10 hours in fixing a temporary one.—N. Y. Gaz.

Death of Capt. Woodfall.—Letters from Alexandria of the beginning of May, mention the death of Capt. Woodfall, a gentleman who had been sent by the African Society in this country, to explore the interior of Africa. Capt. Woodfall was to have penetrated into Africa through Abyssinia, and had arrived at Kordelane, in the last mentioned country, where death put a stop to his career.

Mr. John H. Dick, of Pittsford in this county, says the Troy Sentinel, was yesterday mowing in the field of Peter C. Williams, in company with a negro man named Jack. Mr. Dick, who was forward, discovered a nest of bumble-bees a little before him, and immediately dropped his scythe, and sprang backwards to avoid them. In doing this he stepped upon the scythe of the negro, which severed the tendon Achilles and cut through to the bones of his ankle. He immediately started for his house, which was at a distance of about twenty rods from the field in which he was at work, at the same time despatching the black man, for a surgeon. His wound bled most profusely, and before he had reached his house he fell, and before assistance reached him, died.

Mr. Dick was about 30 years of age, and has left a wife and one child.

On the same day, a black boy was killed on the canal opposite this borough. He was on a boat, off which he fell just as it was passing another, and he was killed between the two.

NORRISTOWN, (Penn.) August 9.

Sheeking Accident.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Richard Cullies while working at Mr. Freedly's new race, fired a train for the purpose of making a blast—but it not taking effect as soon as he expected, he advanced towards the spot to ascertain the cause, when just as he reached it, the blast went off—blowing him to the distance of about 60 feet, and mangled him in the most dreadful manner. He survived the accident only about an hour. He was an industrious man, a native of Gloucestershire, in England, and has left a wife and six children in that country, from whom he had been absent about fourteen months.

According to a computation in the New York Courier, the average increase of the population in that city, is equal to one person in every hour and twelve minutes.

A drunkard in Philadelphia went into a store to get some spirit; but on being refused, he knocked the keeper down, and stamped upon him till he was dead. This is another rum blossom; the fruit will probably be the Gallows.

Fortune telling.—Pierce, the man who swindled the stranger from Vermont, out of \$40, under pretence of telling him his fortune, lately has been tried at the Mayor's Court in Albany, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the state prison. Brown, his accomplice, was sentenced to be confined three months in the county jail.

Native Figs.—Mr. David Holly, jr. handed into our office yesterday three large ripe figs, which grew in his garden in this borough. The scion from which his fig tree originated, was transplanted from the garden of the Rev. Augustus Fitch, at Harleem, three years past. This is the second year of its bearing.—Stamford Sentinel.

Law Decision.—In the case of Ohio vs. Ware, at the late term of the court of Common Pleas for Belmont Co. Ohio, it was the opinion of the Court, "That every Tavern Keeper or Landlord, who in a single instance, sells or gives liquor to a drunken man, knowing him to be drunk, is liable to be indicted and fined."

According to a late decision in Philadelphia, the shippers of acids and articles liable to spontaneous combustion, are bound to mark the contents on the packages, or to give notice to the master or mates, of the nature of such contents, in default of which, they will make themselves responsible for any damages that may arise, should such articles take fire.

Elephants.—Elephants are now used in Ceylon for ploughing the rice fields and in preparing new grounds for the cultivation of coffee, pepper, &c. An elephant will perform the work in one day which twenty bullocks were in the habit of performing before. In a country like Ceylon, which is so very thinly populated, by this system of employing elephants, much time is saved, and a great deal of agricultural work performed. An elephant may be purchased in Ceylon at any time for ten or fifteen pounds.

As a manufacturing city, Pittsburgh has advantages over every other in the United States, and she seems determined to improve them. The hills with which she is environed afford inexhaustible supplies of coal, iron ore, &c., and the Ohio gives her the command of a large and increasing market—the great valley of the Mississippi. A tin mine, supposed to be inexhaustible, has lately been discovered, which will afford the means of a valuable addition to her metallic products.

A basket of fine ripe figs, was presented at our office this morning, by Mons. Leje, in whose garden the fruit was grown. The figs are very large, mellow and succulent—and gave out an agreeable savour. The taste of this rare luxury is very sweet—almost too sweet for an unaccustomed palate. We are informed by Mons. Leje, that two crops of the fruit may be grown in a summer, and though a few "untimely figs" may be found, they generally turn out very well.—Philadelphia Gazette.

We understand that the Directors of the Retreat for the Insane, at a late meeting, decided to build an addition of fifty feet to each wing of the present establishment. This step is rendered necessary by the numerous applications which are made for the admission of patients, beyond what the present building will accommodate. The contemplated addition will furnish accommodations for about fifty patients.—Connecticut Courant.

Maternal Tenderness.—A sparrow, which had built her nest on the thatch roof of a house, was observed to continue her regular visits long after the time when the young birds had taken their flight.—This unusual circumstance continued throughout the year; and in the winter, a gentleman who had all along observed her, determined on investigating its cause. He therefore mounted a ladder and found one of the young ones detained a prisoner, by means of the string of worsted, which formed part of the nest, having become accidentally twisted round its leg. Being thus incapacitated from procuring its own subsistence, it had been fed and sustained by the continued exertions of its mother.—Raleigh Register.

MACKEREL.—In the year 1829, there were two hundred and twenty-five thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two barrels of mackerel imported in Massachusetts, and in 1830, three hundred and eight thousand, four hundred and sixty-two barrels.

SHEET LEAD MANUFACTORY AT GALENA.—As Sheet Lead bids fair to become an important article in roofing, it may be interesting to our readers to know where and on what terms it may be obtained. A letter from the Postmaster in Galena, to N. Gillett, Esq. of Middlebury, states that the article is manufactured on a large scale at that place; that it comes at \$4 or 4-1/2 per hundred; that the expense of transportation to Cleveland, is from 7-8 to 1 cent per lb.; and that orders to any amount will be attended to without delay. Mention is made in the letter of the flattering prospects of the country, owing chiefly to the advance in their staple commodities, lead and copper. The climate is represented as healthy, and the soil as good as can be. Galena is situated in the north-west corner of Illinois.—Hudson, (Ohio) Observer.

At this season, sea-bathing is recommended, but many persons cannot spare time and expense incident to an excursion to the sea shore. A question therefore arises, may not a salt water bath, or a substitute for one, be had in Philadelphia?

A person who had suffered much from prickly heat obtained essential relief by using a handful of common salt, dissolved in a small quantity of water, after washing out of a tepid bath. The water possessed the material properties of sea water, and the effects were to cool and invigorate the system.

If young children were to be bathed every evening in Schuylkill water at bed time, and every morning were to be bathed or sponged by means of water impregnated with salt, they would be materially assisted in sustaining heat, and would suffer little either from musquitos or eruptions.

A desire to make a useful fact generally known has induced the writer of the above article to request its insertion, and the rather, as he knows the truth of his allegations.—National Gazette.

Vegetable Phenomenon.—Yesterday, Dr. Edward Cox, presented us with a lemon, which grew at the country residence of Louis Clapier, Esq. On opening the lemon longitudinally, it was discovered, that almost every seed had germinated, and from two or three, roots had shot down, and branches risen upwards, with perfect leaves, making miniature lemon trees within the lemon. Not only was the shape of these entirely developed, but the trunks and branches, were of the rich green colour that belongs to the lemon tree in its usual state. Different seeds presented various stages of progress. In some, the "sprouts" were just breaking from the shell, in others, the leaf was out, and in all the colour was perfect. We are not sufficiently conversant with the history of vegetation to know whether such a propensity to germinate has been frequently observed in the lemon—we believe an instance occurred some years since, in professor Cox's garden, and perhaps the present notice will elicit proofs of the frequent occurrence of what now appears vegetable phenomenon. It may be proper to state, that lemons are from the last year's blossoms.—U. S. Gazette.

The Raleigh Star mentions, that a remarkable phenomenon was witnessed there on three successive days, beginning on the 12th inst. The sun presented a very singular bluish appearance through the day, except about noon, when its brilliancy was greater than ordinary. From 5 to 6 P. M. it was wild and pale, more like the moon; and then a dark spot was visible on its disk, towards the southern side. At night the moon was uncommonly pale, and a small portion of her edge was obscured.

This phenomenon was noticed in other places south, as well as at Philadelphia and in this city.—At Norfolk it was remarked, that a similar change was evident in the stars as well as the sun and moon; whence the cause must necessarily have been in the state of the atmosphere.—New-York Daily Advertiser.

REU. ARTS.—Mr. Editor: I observed in your paper a communication desiring information as to the best mode of extirpating "red ants." These troublesome insects may be very easily expelled by diffusing the odor of Peppermint into the infected districts. A simple method of applying this expellant is by dropping the Oil of Peppermint upon pieces of common writing paper, and placing them upon shelves of the closets in which they congregate.—The writer has tried the experiment with perfect success. Doubtless there may be other antidotes.—Boston Centinel.

MARRIED.

At Norwich, Mr. Henry W. Robinson, of Windham, to Miss Caroline M. Willoughby, daughter of Mr. Joseph R. Willoughby, of Providence.

At North Guilford, Mr. John C. Palmer, of Middletown, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Col. Benj. Baldwin, of the former place.

At Westfield, Mass. Mr. Rowland Taylor, to Miss Catherine Fowler, daughter of Mr. Medad Fowler.

DIED.

In Suffield, on the 20th inst. Mr. Enoch Smith, aged 64.

At Granby, Mrs. Lucy Southmayd, 52, wife of John B. Southmayd, Esq.

At Norwich, on the 16th inst. Mr. Joseph S. Wilkie, 52.

At New Haven, widow Amy Kimberly, 79.

At Lyme, on the 14th July, after a long and distressing illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of Dea. William Smith, aged about 75 years. She appeared willing to leave this world of trouble, and go to her heavenly Father, and join that company who had washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

CICERONEAN LYCEUM
Will be held Monday Eve. Aug. 29, 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—
"Does Paper Currency add to National Wealth?"

NOTICE.
A Four Days' Meeting will be held at the Baptist Meeting House in Cornwall, commencing on the last Tuesday in August. All the ministering and other brethren, who can attend, are respectfully invited, and earnestly requested to meet with us; and we also request an interest in your prayers for us, that the anticipated meeting may be blessed with the rich effusions of the Holy Spirit, and be productive of a rich harvest of souls.

The brethren coming from the south and Southeast, from the north and northeast, are requested to call on the subscriber, and those coming from the west, on Deac. Samuel Adams.

SILAS AMBLER.
Notice to the Churches of Westfield Baptist Association.

AT the last session of this Association, it was "resolved that each Church be desired to appoint, without delay, a suitable individual to write a concise, authentic history of its own origin, progress, and present state, and send it to the next session of this Association to be preserved."

The next session is at hand, to be held with the second Church in West-Springfield, on the first Wednesday of September; and it is earnestly desired that each Church will give due attention to the above resolve of the Association. The Churches are also requested to furnish in their letters a more particular account of their Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, and all other matters that relate to their prosperity.

DAVID WRIGHT, Standing Secretary.
Cummington, July 23, 1831.

NOTICE.
THE Ashford Conference of Churches will meet with the Baptist church at Killingly, the 1st Wednesday in September ensuing at 10 o'clock, A. M.; exercises to commence with a sermon.

N. B. The church request the conference to continue three days. Since God has so signally blessed three and four days meetings, it is cheerfully hoped, and confidently anticipated, that our brethren will comply with the wishes of our christian friends at Killingly, and come prepared to protract the meeting to the time proposed, viz. three days.

Probably Brother William Chaffee, from the Theological Seminary at Hamilton, New York, by a request from the 1st church in Ashford, (of which he is a member) will submit himself to the examination of a council relative to receiving ordination at the same time and place.

GEORGE B. ATWELL.
August 20, 1831.

WARREN ASSOCIATION.
The anniversary of the Warren Baptist Association will be held with the Second Baptist Church in Providence, the second Wednesday in September.—The introductory sermon to be preached by the Rev. W. Phillips, of Providence.

JOHN O. CHOULES, Clerk.
Newport, R. I.

FOR RENT.
A TENEMENT in Pearl street, suitable for a small family. Possession may be had in a few weeks.

J. W. DIMOCK.
WANTED, immediately, two good Vest Makers. Exchange Buildings, Hartford.

August 20. 3w31

NOTICE.
THE Honorable Court of Probate for the district of Suffield, has allowed six months from the date hereof, to the creditors of the Estate of Apollon Norton, late of Suffield, in said district, deceased, to present their claims to the said Court, to be examined by the said Court, and to be paid or refused, as the Court may see fit. We hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, on the third Monday of February, 1832, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH PEASE, Comm'r.
WM. C. GAY, Comm'r.
All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment to JOHN B. KING, Esq., Suffield, Aug. 20, 1831.

NOTICE.
THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Southington, hath decreed and allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors of the estate of DANIEL DICKINSON, deceased, to present their claims for settlement to

MARGARET R. DICKINSON, or her Exors.
ROLIN DICKINSON.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
MALCOM'S BIBLE DICTIONARY.
CHURCH MEMBERS' GUIDE, by Rev. J. A. James.
MEMOIRS OF MRS. JUDSON, Third Edition.
HYMNS OF ZION, by Rev. E. M. Hill.
DIALOGUE ON CLOSE COMMUNION, by Delta.

ALSO
PENSION BLANKS, for sale as above.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards & Handbills
NEATLY AND HANDSOMELY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

POETRY.

From the Christian Mirror.
TO A CHILD.

I love thee, child: the look of joy is stamp'd
Upon thy forehead fair—thy laughing eye
Is bright with young intelligence and love—
And melting smiles have mantled o'er thy cheek.
With willing feet thou meet'st me constantly
At Sabbath school, to hear of truth divine,
And learn the way to endless bliss in heaven.
To look on thee I'm prone to think thy heart
Is purity's abode: that night within
Thy buoyant breast e'er enter'd to defile.
Yet 'tis not so—for venom'd sin's fair
And beautiful has touch'd. No power below
Can move a stain deep hid in human hearts:
Sin creeps where entrance nothing else can find;
And lives where all things else would blush to be.
Tis He alone, who rules the universe,
The planets in their courses guides, and lives
Unseen in every thing, can change the heart,
And make it pure as he himself is pure.
This is my wish—my daily prayer, that God
Would melt and make thy heart a contrite one:
That thoughts unholly and impure, may find
No lodging place in thee—that loveliness
And peace may sit together on thy brow.

Then to thy God in early childhood raise
The language of a broken heart: lift up,
As oft as morning dawns, thy first and best
Desires: nor cease to pray as long as life
Doth animate thy form. And when the hand
Of death falls heavy on thy soul, the Lord
Will take thee to his mansions blest on high,
Where sin no more will taint the pure in heart.

D. D. D.

FEMALE EFFORT.

The N. E. Baptist Register, in a review of Backus's Church History, presents the following account of female devotion.

As a faithful historian, Mr. Backus was compelled to record a series of injuries and aggressions, practised on the Baptists, at the recital of which the heart sickens; and the feelings of charity would willingly draw the veil over them, that they might be forgotten. But duty forbids this. What has been may occur again. And finite man cannot look one day into futurity, and can only calculate of that which is to come, by his knowledge of the past. The surest way to prevent a recurrence of similar persecutions is to keep posterity well informed of the nature of the acts which lead to them. But among these accounts of desolation and cruelty, it was his happiness generally, when recurring to the acts of our early brethren, to find them tempered with piety, with kindness and benevolence.—The following is one of the most beautiful instances of the practice of those virtues. It reflects the highest credit on female constancy, and Christian fidelity.

The first Baptist church which ever existed in New Hampshire, was gathered at Newtown, in 1755. But long before the Newtown church arose, there resided at some distance to the north of this town, a woman, who, after living nearly forty years a solitary life, as to communion with her brethren, was finally the means of spreading the Baptist sentiments in this part of the State, and of laying the foundation for some of the oldest churches in the New Hampshire Association. The story of this remarkable woman is thus related by Mr. Backus:

"About the year 1720, a man by the name of Scammon, of Stratham, on Piscataqua river, married Rachael Thurber, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and removed her to his own town.—Mrs. Scammon was a woman of piety, and firmly and understandingly established in the Baptist principles. But she was now removed at a distance from her brethren, and settled in a place where the Baptists were known, and their sentiments were named, only by way of censure and reproach. In this lonely situation she remained most of her days, and although she frequently conversed with her neighbors respecting the propriety of her peculiar opinions, yet so strong were their prejudices against them, that for the space of forty years she gained but one proselyte. That was a woman, who being convinced of her duty, repaired to Boston, the distance of more than fifty miles, and was baptized by Elder Bound, the pastor of the second church of that town.

Mrs. Scammon, towards the close of her life, fell in with Norcott on Baptism. The arguments in that little work appeared so clear and convincing, that she was firmly persuaded that they would have an enlightening effect on the minds of her neighbors and friends, if they could be prevailed upon to read them. She accordingly carried the piece to Boston, with a view of getting it reprinted. But when she came to propose the matter to the printer, he informed her that he had more than a hundred copies of it then on hand. These she immediately purchased, carried them home, and distributed them around her neighborhood, to all who would accept of them. She did not live to see much of the fruits of her benevolence and zeal; but she used often to say to her neighbors, that she was fully persuaded that a Baptist church would arise in Stratham, although she might not live to see it. And so it happened that a Baptist church actually arose there soon after her death, and others were gathered in different parts of the country soon after, and the light which was reflected from Norcott's little book, which this pious lady had dispersed abroad, was the means either directly or indirectly of producing them.

Thus, says Mr. Backus, Mrs. Scammon's bread, cast upon the water, seems to have been found after many days; the book which she freely dispersed, being picked up and made useful to many.

The most remarkable instance of this kind, was in the case of Samuel, generally distinguished by the title of Dr. Shepard, who has long been extensively known as an eminent preacher amongst the Baptists in this part of New Hampshire. He was at this time, a young man,

engaged in the practice of physic, and being at the house of one of his patients, he took up one of the little books above mentioned; and on reading it through, he found his mind much impressed with the force of the sentiment which it advocated. He had been converted when very young, but remained in the Pædobaptist connexion. But the light which he now received, increased, until he was brought fully to embrace the Baptist sentiments; and in a short time became a Baptist minister, and besides all his other labors, planted a church in Brentwood, which now contains almost seven hundred members.

About the time of Mrs. Scammon's death, a revival commenced in this part of New Hampshire, which prevailed to a considerable extent, and many were led to embrace the Baptist sentiments.

Dr. Smith was now settled in Haverhill, near the borders of New Hampshire. He frequently made excursions into this State, and zealously engaged in the work, which was then going on, and by the eloquence of his preaching, and the weight of his character, bore down the strong prejudices against the Baptists, and was the means of abundantly extending their cause.—During one week, in June 1770, Mr. Smith baptized thirty-eight persons, who belonged mostly to Nottingham, Brentwood, and Stratham. Among this number were a Congregational minister, two deacons, and the majority of a Congregational Church. This minister's name was Eliphalet Smith; he was the pastor of a Congregational church in a part of Nottingham, called Deerfield. In this place a Baptist church was formed soon after this great baptism, and Mr. Eliphalet Smith was ordained their pastor, who, after continuing with them a number of years, removed to the county of Lincoln, in the District of Maine, and the church, I conclude, is now included in that of Brentwood.—Dr. Shepard was one of the number baptized by Dr. Smith, in this excursion; he began to preach soon after, and was ordained at Stratham, the next year, by Drs. Stillman of Boston; Smith of Haverhill, and Manning of Providence.

The church at Deerfield, we have already observed, was formed in 1770; a church was planted in Stratham the same year, and those in Brentwood and Nottingham were gathered the year after. Thus in a very short time after Mrs. Scammon's death, four Baptist Churches were formed, and the Baptists had become numerous in these parts. If it be a fact that the angels inform the inhabitants of heaven, of the prosperity of Zion on earth, what joyful tidings must they have carried to this once mourning and anxious, but now glorified spirit."

DISEASED AND DECAYED TEETH—CAUSES.

It unfortunately often happens that before the regular period of decline in the organs of the animal economy, the teeth begin to decay, and greatly deteriorate, in consequence, the functions of digestion, and nutrition. Hufeland enumerates firm and sound teeth among the signs of long life. "For good digestion," says he, "are extremely necessary; and one, therefore, may consider them among the essential properties requisite for long life, and in two points of view. First, good and strong teeth are always a sign of a sound, strong constitution, and good juices. Those who lose their teeth early, have, in a certain measure, taken possession of the other world with a part of their bodies. Secondly, the teeth are a great help to digestion, and consequently to respiration."

The chief causes of decayed teeth are, 1st, inherited infirmity; 2d, depraved digestion; 3d, sudden atmospheric vicissitudes, causing rheumatic affections in general, by which the teeth suffer; 4th, scorbutic habit, kept up by cold and moisture, and imperfect food.

In reference to the first cause, Mr. Bell, an authoritative writer on the subject, tells us that hereditary predisposition is amongst the most common and remarkable of the remoter causes of decay or mortification, or, as surgeons call it, gangrene of the teeth. "It often happens," says Mr. Bell, "that this tendency exists in either the whole or great part of a family of children, where one of the parents had been similarly affected; and this is true to so great an extent, that I have very commonly seen the same tooth, and even the same part of a tooth, affected in several individuals of the family, and about the same age. In other instances, where there are many children, amongst whom there exists a distinct division into two portions, some resembling the father, and others the mother, in features and constitution, I have observed a corresponding difference in the teeth, both as it regards their form and texture, and their tendency to decay."

Under the head of depraved digestion, we may class those troublesome, and often dangerous, infantile complaints of the stomach and bowels, during the formation of the permanent teeth; for it must be remembered, that these are formed before the first set come away. Not only the diseases, but the remedies employed for their cure, may exert a most injurious influence over the future constitution of the teeth.—Amongst these are mercury in immoderate doses; and it is too often prodigally administered in early infancy: nor is the evil confined to this first period of life; adult subjects suffer from the same cause. To the profuse administration of this remedy in tropical diseases, may attribute the injury which a residence in hot climates inflicts on the teeth. We often see children with very bad teeth, which were never of the full size and whiteness, who are very fond of all kinds of sweetmeats and cakes; and whose teeth are said, by indulgence in these articles, to be readily decayed; hence the belief that sugar spoils the teeth. Neither sugar nor its combination with other matters for food, or as condiment, directly affects or injures the teeth; but by being swallowed in excessive quantity, either after a full meal or at different hours of the day, these things enfeeble the stomach, bring on indigestion, and in this way affect the teeth secondarily.

Many young persons, thin, and with bad

complexions, are fond of a diet almost exclusively of animal food. These have often weak digestion, bad breath and bad teeth; all of which will be aggravated by a continuance of such a diet: a light and nutritious vegetable and milk diet should therefore be substituted. Such a change is the more necessary if the gums be spongy and soft, and readily bleed on pressure or rubbing them. They who live on the simplest fare have usually the finest teeth, and preserve them for the longest time.

When persons are continually exposed to cold or rain and damp air, without being able to use sufficient exercise, or to take wholesome food in adequate quantity, we cannot hope that they shall escape indigestion, and imperfect growth of the organs generally, including the teeth, which one after another become subject to decay. No remedies directed especially to the teeth are of any avail in their case. The only resource of any moment is change of climate and of locality; and if this be impossible, to at least protect the skin by warm clothing, and to strengthen it by bathing and friction.—A change in the diet is also indispensably necessary.

In districts of country where the morbid causes above mentioned act, as in low situations near the sea coast, the inhabitants are all more or less sufferers from bad and decayed teeth, with swollen and spongy gums, which may in such circumstances be regarded as among the symptoms of scurvy.

Any sudden and considerable change of temperature of the parts, whether the effect of exposure to a cold atmosphere, or of taking very hot or very cold substances into the mouth may become an exciting cause of inflammation of the teeth, and thus lead to their decay. Thus drinking very hot fluids on the one hand, and on the other taking ice without the precaution of preventing it from lying in contact with the teeth, are fertile sources of disease in these organs.

The connexion between diseased gums, indicated by swelling, sponginess, less adherence to the neck of the teeth, and readiness to bleed on pressure—and diseased teeth, or disease of the bony case (border of the jaw bone) in which they are implanted, is so close, that it is difficult to tell which is the cause of the other. Of one thing, however, we may be well assured, that whenever the gums are affected in the manner described, or deviate in any way from their usual appearance and sensibilities, the teeth are in danger, and therefore no time is to be lost in adopting the necessary means of relief.

A few words on the matter called tartar, formed on the teeth, will close our remarks for the present. It is a calcareous deposit, believed to be formed by the saliva, and hence called salivary calculus. At first it is soft, friable, and readily crumbled under the fingers, but gradually, and as it were, by a kind of slow crystallization, acquires almost a rocky hardness. Its usual colour is a dull whitish yellow, or buff, though in some cases it is dark brown or black, and in others has a greenish hue.—With the exception of gangrene, or mortification, there is no kind of injury to which the teeth are exposed, so commonly and so extensively destructive as this concretion of tartar.—As it is generally first of all deposited at the necks of the teeth, and especially underneath the free edge of the gum, its effect is to excite more or less irritation in that structure, producing increased redness and sensibility, with sponginess, and the separation of its edge from the necks of the teeth. As the accumulation increases, its effects keep pace with it; the gum becomes exceedingly painful, so as to render the ordinary operation of brushing the teeth almost impracticable; and thus, by inducing a neglect of the common means of preventing its accumulation, it becomes the unavoidable cause of its continued increase. Let the lazy youth of both sexes take this hint in time, and not think it too much trouble to brush their teeth at least once a day—early in the morning after rising. Destruction of the gum and bony bed of the teeth by absorption is the next consequence, which gradually goes on until the teeth, losing their support, become loosened, and at length fall out.

Tartar is formed on the teeth of all persons, and will accumulate if constant attention be not paid to the proper means of its removal.—In those of sound health and temperate habits it is an easy matter to prevent its accumulation by a little care in removing it after its first deposition.

The effects of decayed teeth, and the means of prevention, will form the subject of remarks in our subsequent numbers.—*Journal of Health.*

WEAR AND TEAR.

Of all the classes of operatives, whether serivers or weavers, lawyers or shoemakers, they are the greatest slaves whose minds are continually toiling without adequate alternation of exercise in the open air. By all such, the following description, being an extract from Dr. Johnson's late work, entitled, "Change of Air in the pursuit of Health," &c., will be acknowledged as just and appropriate.—*Journal of Health.*

"There is a condition or state of body and mind, intermediate between that of sickness and health, but much nearer the former than the latter, to which I am unable to give a satisfactory name. It is daily and hourly felt by tens of thousands in this metropolis, and throughout the empire; but I do not know that it has ever been described. It is not curable by physic, though I apprehend that it makes much work for the doctors ultimately, if not for the undertakers. It is that WEAR AND TEAR of the living machine, mental and corporeal, which results from over-strenuous labor or exertion of the intellectual faculties, rather than of the corporeal powers conducted in anxiety of mind and in bad air. It bears some analogy to the state of a ship, which, though still seaworthy, exhibits the effects of a tempestuous voyage, and indicates the propriety of re-caulking the seams and overhauling the rigging. It might be compared to the condition of the

wheels of a carriage, when the tyres begin to moderate their close embrace of the wood-work, and require turning. Lastly, it bears no very remote similitude to the strings of a harp, when they get relaxed by a long series of vibrations, and demand bracing up."

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN ENGLAND.

A general meeting of the London Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline was held on Friday the 3d of June, at Exeter Hall, London. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the sanguinary spirit of the British criminal code, and proposing that measures be adopted for ameliorating the condition of lunatic prisoners, some of whom have been confined in jails for various periods of 8, 12, 16, and even 22 years. A report was read to the meeting, in which it was stated, that there are annually confined in the several jails and houses of correction in the United Kingdom, a population of not less than 120,000 persons. The report pressed on the consideration of the society, the necessity of adopting a system of secondary punishment less exceptionable than transportation, or confinement in the hulks; and strongly recommended, as a good substitution, a well regulated system of penitentiary imprisonment, combining hard labor, solitary confinement, and religious instruction, and adapted to all classes of offenders. With respect to the state of prison discipline in the kingdom, the report described the county jails of England, as presenting evidences of increasing improvement; but the state of the corporation jails throughout the kingdom was not improving, and the borough jails in Scotland were still in a wretched state. The report then referred to the miserable state of the lunatic criminals confined in jails, and the importance of a separate establishment for insane criminals.

Dr. Lushington, in moving a resolution expressive of the Society's opinion on the unnecessary severity of the criminal law of England, said, it was notorious that the experiment made to prevent crime by severity did not succeed.—Mocking the efforts made to suppress it, crime had increased in proportion to the increased severity of punishments. At last the country had come to this state and condition, that after hundreds of victims had been immolated, the punishment of death for offences against property, was so aversive to the hearts and feelings of the people, that Juries, almost in violation of their oaths, acquitted persons of whose guilt they were satisfied, but in whose punishment they could not concur.

John Snyder Taylor, Esq., seconded the resolution and proceeded to expose, at great length, the cruelty and partial nature of our criminal laws, especially as attaching the punishment of death to a multiplicity of crimes, for which there is no warrant, either in the word of God, or in reason and sound policy.

Without disparaging any other of the many interesting and instructive volumes issued in the form of cabinet and family libraries, it is perhaps, not too much to place at the head of the list, for extent and variety of condensed information, Mr. Herschel's discourse on Natural Philosophy in Dr. Lardner's Cyclopaedia. We copy one or two curious passages.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

What mere assertion will make any man believe that in one second of time, in one beat of the pendulum of a clock, a ray of light travels over one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles; and would therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time that it requires to wink with our eye-lids, and in much less than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride? What mortal can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is almost a million times larger than the earth; and that although so remote from us that a cannon ball shot directly towards it, and maintaining its full speed, would be twenty years in reaching it, it affects the earth by its attraction in an inappreciable instant of time? Who would not ask for demonstration, when told that a gnat's wing, in its ordinary flight, beats many hundred times in a second; or that there exists animated and regularly organized beings, many thousands of whose bodies laid close together, would not extend an inch? But what are these to the astonishing truths which modern optical inquiries have disclosed; which teach us that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes is affected with a succession of periodical movements, regularly recurring at equal intervals, no less than five hundred millions of millions of times in a single second; that it is by such movements, communicated to the nerves of our eyes, that we see; nay, more, that it is the difference in the frequency of their recurrence which affects us with the sense of the diversity of color—that, for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness, our eyes are affected four hundred and eighty-two millions of millions of times; of yellowness, five hundred and forty-two millions of millions of times; and of violet, seven hundred and seven millions of millions of times, per second? Do not such things sound more like the ravings of madmen, than the sober conclusions of people in their waking senses? They are, nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may most certainly arrive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they have been obtained.—*Chr. Observer, May, 1831.*

AN ISLAND OF ICE.

From Mr. Galt's new novel of Bogle Corbet, we have extracted the following interesting sketch of an encounter with an Island of Ice.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

"A fresh breeze came sharply from the north, and so cold, that the sailors said it must be blowing from an iceberg. We saw nothing, although the moon was high; but, at midnight, one of the men descried a brightening along the northern horizon, which left no doubt of the fact.—At last, the brightness began to assume outline and features, and the wind rose as piercingly and rude as December, while the enormous mountainous mass was evidently nearing. By its apparent extent, the captain conjectured we

should pass to the windward of it without difficulty; but as it came nearer and nearer, the feeling of danger mingled with the chilliness of the wind, and we beheld with awe and astonishment many streams of beautiful water leaping and tumbling from the cliffs and peaks, as it drifted in the sunshine towards us. The wind, as the iceberg approached, slackened, and we saw with the telescope, on a point that projected from the side, a huge white bear couchant, which, the sailors said, was watching for fish.—No sight could be more solemnly impressive than the evidently advancing mass; at last it came so near that we feared it would be impossible to escape.

"The vast peaks, cliffs, and pinnacles, were like a gorgeous city, with all its temples and palaces, shuddering as if shaken by an earthquake. The whole dreadful continent, for such it seemed, visibly shook. The peaks and mountains were shattered with indescribable crashing; as, with a sound so mighty that it cannot be named, it sundered as if several islands had separated; and we saw through the dreadful chasm a ship under full sail beyond, coasting the weather side. Still the different masses floated in view; and all day long we had our eyes fixed upon them, as they appeared to recede—fearful that another variation of the wind would bring them again around us."

CLEAN CELLARS.

The damp and foul air, and the vegetable and other substances in a state of corruption, which are not unfrequently allowed to accumulate in the cellars and vaults attached to dwelling houses, may become, at the present season of the year, a very fruitful, though unsuspected, source of disease. The attention of every housekeeper should, therefore, be particularly directed to the condition of his cellar, and precautions should at once be taken to free it from every species of filth or corruptible matter. It is in vain to expect that all the advantages resulting from domestic cleanliness shall be realized when the dirt, carefully expelled from the parlors and sitting rooms, is permitted to take undisturbed possession of the less frequented parts of our dwellings. To preserve health, the process of purification must visit every apartment, from the garret to the cellar.—The latter, in particular, should be swept daily, and the dirt thus collected immediately removed. The windows should be so constructed as to allow of a free draught of air passing through the whole extent of the cellar, besides which, to insure perfect ventilation and dryness, the door should be kept open several hours every day, excepting in damp or wet weather. White-washing with lime the walls of the apartment, is an excellent means of purification, and should, on that account, be performed at least once every spring and summer. If the cellar contain provisions or other articles liable to decomposition, the use, during warm weather, of the chloride of lime, or of soda, either in solution or powder, sprinkled over the floor, will prevent the production of any deleterious effluvia.

Cellars into which water is liable to penetrate, demand very particular care. For if it be allowed to remain, or cannot be got rid of, in summer, it soon becomes offensive, precisely in the same manner as the bilge water of a ship, and emits a gaseous poison, by which disease and death may be spread over a whole neighborhood. No trouble or expense should therefore be spared to prevent the entrance of the water into the cellar, or to drain it off by means of sinks penetrating to a stratum of gravel. Until this can be effected, the free use of the chloride of lime, or of soda, will completely obviate any unpleasant or injurious exhalations from being produced, even during the hottest weather.—*Journal of Health.*

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.



J. W. DIMOCK,
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HAS just received a further supply of goods in his line, consisting of Cloths, Cambrics, Vellings, Children's Cloths, Bombazines, Drillings, Fannets, Velvets, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, together with every article of trimmings usually kept by the trade.

N. B. Garments made at short notice, and particular attention paid to cutting custom. All orders thankfully received, and faithfully executed. June 17th.

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A Sermon delivered in the Baptist Church, in this city, May 23, 1831, by Rev. Gustavus F. Davis. THE above Sermon is just published, and for sale at the Book-Store of H. & F. J. Huntington, and at the Baptist Tract Depository, kept by J. W. Dimock. Price \$3. per hundred, \$1 20, per dozen, 12 1-2 cents, single. Hartford, June 4, 1831.

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